

ECO-LANDSCAPE FORMATION OF A SYSTEM OF URBAN COASTAL AREAS

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In connection with the territorial growth of cities, their industrialization and urbanization, a number of serious environmental problems are determined: the preservation and improvement of the ecological state of the surrounding nature, the rational use of natural resources, the development of the nation through the proper organization of recreational areas for long and short-term rest within group settlement systems.

In account of the city, territories on the banks of the river participate in the formation of its ecological framework. Improvement and expanding the greenery of territories along rivers flowing within the boundaries of the largest cities will ensure for such territories, the reduction of anthropogenic loads and the preservation of natural landscapes, while not having to reduce the intensity of their use. This is also true for Kharkov, as a city that has a multi-level system of open urban spaces with a complex infrastructure.

Innovative landscape technologies and methods of landscape design and construction allow to transform degraded urban areas, by forming modern landscape, town-planning facilities and complexes that provide eco-stability and improve the environment. Landscape urbanism is the cutting edge for the theory of town planning. Landscape urbanism is a hybrid landscape in which natural and man-made structures coexist together to create a new type of public space: an environmentally safe and socially oriented structure of the territory which is open to nature and is comfortable for people. This is an organic fusion of the natural and anthropogenic environment, based on the principles of ecological urbanism.

Programs for the development of rivers are already operating in the largest cities of the world. For example: Waterfront Location Development Plan (Berlin), Les Berges de la Seine (Paris), Thames gateway (London), Vision 2020 (New York). Here are some vivid examples of the hybrid landscape: Zaryadye park project in Moscow (a park with four landscape zones); High line park in New York (park on rails); Schouwburgerplein - Theater Square (Rotterdam, The Netherlands).

A possible solution to the strengthening of the green frame of Kharkov may be the creation of continuous multi-level embankments along the riverbed of the Kharkov and Lopan rivers, landscaped according to the characteristics of the relief. The reference points of the system can be differently

filled zones (functionally, stylistically etc.). An important task in the architectural and landscape organization of a system of open urban spaces and in particular riverine areas is the creation of a barrier-free environment for the less mobile groups of the population. From an ergonomic point of view, ramps are more convenient and safe for people in general, therefore, while developing an architectural and planning system, it should be provided with the maximum number of ramps and smooth transitions from one functional area to another. Also the organization of additional green corridors and niches linking the main composition axis of the city's green framework with other elements of the open space system.

As noted above, Kharkov is a complex urban planning system. In conditions of dynamic urbanization development, particular importance is given to landscaping and gardening, within the framework of the development of the system of open urban spaces, as well as their harmonious synthesis with the architectural and planning structure of the city as a whole.

The system of open urban spaces (and in particular in the riverine territories of Kharkov) obeys the principles of multilevel and hierarchy, but it is necessary to apply the principle of continuity and coherence, following the modern tendencies of landscape urbanism in the architectural and landscape organization of the urban open space system. In conditions of organization, the following methods should be applied: recultivation of riverine territory; developing the connectivity of the green framework; orientation to pedestrians; the adaptability of the urban environment to all residents of the city; scientific and educational saturation to create a bio-positive environment.

ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ КОМФОРТНОГО РУХУ МАЛОМОБІЛЬНИХ ГРУП НАСЕЛЕННЯ

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Маломобільні групи населення (МГН) – це люди, що відчують труднощі при самостійному пересуванні, отриманні послуг, необхідної інформації або при орієнтуванні в просторі. Це люди, яким заважають бар'єри або перешкоди у вигляді звичайних сходів, не кажучи вже про тротуарні бордюри.

За оцінками Всесвітньої організації охорони здоров'я за 2015 р, більше 1 мільярда людей мають якусь форму інвалідності. Це відповідає майже 15% населення світу. Від 110 мільйонів (2,2%) до 190 мільйонів (3,8%) людей 15 років і старше відчують значні труднощі у